Se failure of the former is the cessation of exthe failure of the former is the cessanon of example; it is tantamount to a tremendous chasm over which bothing can leap, so that every article and material is obliged to stay on its own side of the bank.

The grain will stays in the West; "there are no freights to be carried on any terms, and the boars may be jugg, more than a mile of smokeless faunels, idle as I jugg, more than a mile of smokeless faunels, idle as I jugg, more than a mile of smokeless faunels, idle as I jugg, more than a mile of smokeless faunels, idle as I jugg, and the jugge of the stay of the smokeless faunels, idle as I jugge of the stay of the smokeless faunels, idle as I jugge of the smokeless of the sm

awful standatill the American mind continues cool, and nothing disturbs its self-possession. The whole affair is taken as an incotvenience—a very great inconvenience, like the loss of your carpet-bag, but not servin, and hardly as adversity. The bank "cashes under protest;" the railway "concludes to passits dividende"—i.e., not to pay the shareholders a farthing. The "policy of suspension" is "declared "throughout the Union.

The coolness is, when we examine it, the result of a constant atmosphere of risk in which the American tradesman, even in quiet times, lives. His ordinary system is pitched to a higher point in the scale of risk than that of the European is. This is one of the remarkable disclosures in which the present panic has resulted; it has brought this fact—familiar enough to the world of trade and the well-informed world—pron inently forward, and put it before the eye of the whole public; so that perhaps this commercial crisis, heavy as it is, is not so important to the speciator on its own account as on account of the ordinary state of things which it has brought to light. The uncentrolled issue of local paper money in the United States has given to the whole medium of exchange the same uncertainty which corrupt coinage gave to the European medium in the middle age. A man who sells an article in a shop literally does not know what the thing called money which he receives in exchange for it is worth. A but of paper is handed to hun, he looks at it, it is a not issued by the "Incorporated Butchers" or "Bootmakers," he turns it over, holds it to the light, and, with the significant question, "You have notting else" goes to his "Delactor"—a book which, as our correspondent eavy, "is itself a comment on the whole system —to see if he can find anything about his rew acquaintance there. If that under expansion to the state of the can find anything about his rew acquaintance there. If that under expansion to the state of the can find anything about his rew acquaintance there. he can find anything about his new acquaintance there.

If that index expangulations, that black list "of "broken banks, suspensions and known counterfeits," does not include the officed note, he accepts it, but still reluctantly and suspiciously. Every shopk seper in the Umon is thoroughly familiar with this process; he repeats it many times every day.

The uncentrolled issue of paper money is the cause of this. The Federal Government, while it reserves to that the virilles of couring practically leaves every

itself the privilege of coming, practically leaves every S ate of the Union to a paper coinege of its own, the Sate of the Union to a paper coinage of its own, the consequences of which interty is the greatest difference of value between the notes of different States. And when there is difference of value, there is alsowhat is the worst part of it—a great uncertainty as to what is the worst part of it—a great uncertainty as to what is the worst part of it—a great uncertainty as to what is the worst part of it—a great uncertainty as to what is the worst part of it—a great uncertainty as to what it has a five pound note in a five-pound note in this country, everybody knows what it is, but a five pound note in America is not a five-pound note—i. e., not absolutely one, but with a five-pound note—i. e., not absolutely one, but with a qualification—it is a "Louisisca," or a "South Carolina," or an "Ohio," or a "Missouri," or a "Maine" or an "Alabama" five-pound note. The paper coin of the different "Sovereigntius" has all its different value and its varying value

of the different "Sovereignties" has all its different value and its varying value, Ard, as if for the express purpose of increasing the uncertainty in the value of notes, the rivalry of the different States comes in to make a farritious and artitrary difference, even when there is note on reality commercial grounds. The shops and hotels of St. Louis rejected the notes of Illunds, even car drivers and omnibus men would not touch them at the late State cattle fair—why? The notes were based on the same stock, funds and debt of their respective States, and the Missouri stock was every bit as good as fulmois stock. The reason was simple State rivalry. There was bad feeling between the two States. The consequence was that nobody in Illinois would pay the compliment to Missouri which is implied in that trust in Missourian stock, which trust in Missourian stock is implied in that trust in Missourian stock, which trust in Missourian stock is impried in taking Missourian notes. Or, what is the same thirg, every body in Illinois thought that every-body eve would look at Missourian notes in this light, and therefore nobody would incommode himself by taking what he thought his neighbors would not schnowledge. A general idea is the same as a reality in such a case.

Now, in this state of things, of course, the monopolist companies that the late into their own hand, and

acknowledge. A general idea is the same as a reality in such a case.

Now, in this state of things, of course, the monopolist companies take the law into their own hand, and reject everything but bullion. They do this, because they can compel a public, unable to do without them, to submit to their own terms; though this is sometimes tried without success, and the Mississippi Steam Company, after its announcement that it would only "take currency," obtained no cargoer, but the claim's successful in some cases. First of all, the Federal Government insists upon Specie, and will not touch a single note of any bank in the United States. This excites the wrath of the high-souled American financier, who looks upon this Government rule as an unfair, mean policy—the view that a school-boy would take of extreme and ungenerous pressure of the rules of the game. Tois Government claim, which mply amounts to a claim for the exact sum and no more or less than what is owing to it, is stignatized as "the access of cycloism." The popular feeling in America goes with the paper circulation, and jealously watches all attempts to bring it into difficulties or to charge it with its extreme responsibilities. It has bred a set of conventional rules a sort of code of honor, in connection with the paper system. If these rules of the game are violated, the eneak and dastard who wants to nave amoney for his notes is rightly "served out." The "assorter," which is the name of a person who collects in one State the notes of another State, and seads back these travelers that have wandered to a distance from their responsible source, home again—the "assorter" is regarded in America rather as a goldswee er from their responsible source home again—the "ascortar" is regarded in America rather as a goldswea er
would be here. He is looked up in as playing unfair
tricks with he circulating medium. An agent with a cacpet-bag full of these exiles found on his arrival an indig
aant crowd, summoned by a hostile telegraph, a wait ed by a hostile telegraph, a waiting bim, and very wisely returned with his carpet bag snopened and his own person not tarred and feathered, as it would certainly have been had he attempred a visit on the bank. When once a note has gone abroad it is considered at exile for life—not an unuappy, but a blustul emigrant into a region of perpetual freedom and joy—the true negative paradise of the bank note, a state of transcendent annihilation—total disconnection with payment. The American Bank, on dismissing its £10 note, sends it away with the paternal blessing of the Welsh father—"My lad, never let me see your face again," but does not accompany its blessing with the traditional half-crown which is popularly appeared to the Welsh one.

with the traditional half-crown which is popularly appended to the Welsh one.

It is easy to see how such a circulating medium must affect trade. Government and the great monopolists can insure specie, but the ordinary tradesman depends on a fluctuating, slippery medium, of which he never can know the exact value, even when substantially safe, and which he is never sure is safe. How is a tradesman to regulate his profits under such circumstances? The whole is a risk from beginning to end. And this atmosphere of risk is the regular atmosphere of the American tradesman. No wonder that with such an education he takes the convulsions of his money market coolly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The work of taking the Atlantic cable out of the Aguanamano, as well as the Niagara, had been compared to the control of the being aumutited to a variety of taste under water. During the whole of tae Winder, it. Whitehouse, the Chief Electrician of the Company, is to be engaged in a speriment of a most instructing nature upon the cable, so as to scortian not only the electric capabilities, but the rate at which sach signal can be transmitted, and the effect which the different periods of the day, the temperature and state of the stanosphere have upon its common the temperature and state of the stanosphere have upon its common the comparature of the solidities, but the rate at which seed in June or beginning of July; and it has been determined to resort to the pian originally concemplated—namely, to common to the submerging process in the middle of the Atlantic, the two versels engaged salling respectively to the bestore of Newfourdland and Ireland. Three thousand miles of cable are to be coulded on the vessels, instead of two thermals of the control of the stanosphere of the could the stanosphere of the could the stanosphere of the soliditional quantility has been commenced by Meers. Glass the foliotic. The electric of the stanosphere of the could to the pian originally contained by the stanosphere of t

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in-law and successor of Wombwell is the management of one of the well-known traveling menageries. Mr. Edmonds has been in this district during the last eight or ten days. His purchase reached Bermingham on Saturday night, and on Monday it joined the menagerie at West Bromwich. It was placed in one of the orditary carriages—one of two compartments—the adjoining den being occupied by a very fine lion, six or seven years old. For which Mr. Edmonds gave £300 three years ago. The attendants had all left the menagerie to go to breakfast, when suddenly those in the carriage which the proprietors occupy were alarmed by an unusual outery among the beasts. They soon discovered the cause. The newly bought tiger had burglariously broken through the "elide" or partition dividing his den from that of the lion, and had the latter in his terrible grasp. The combat which ensued was a terrific one. The lion acted chiefly on the defensive; and, having probably been considerably tamed by his three years confinement, the newly-imported tiger had the advantage. His attacks were of the most ferocious kind. The lion's mane saved his head and neck from being much injured; but his savage a sailant at last succeeded in ripping up his belly, and then the poor animal was at the tiger's mercy. The lion was dead in a few minutes. The scene was a fearful one. The immstes of every dan seemed to be excited by the conflict, and their roating and howling might have been heard a quarter of a mile distant. Of course Mr. Edmonds and his men could not interfere while the conflict lasted, but when the liger's fury had partly subsuided they managed to remove the carcase. He must have used his paws as a tiger's fury had partly subsided they managed to re-move the carcase. He must have used his paws as a sort of battering ram against the partition, as it was pushed in rather than torn down. For the future he will be confined in a carriage of extra strength, lined with sheet iron. [Birmingham Journal.

FRANCE.

The Patric says that the French Government have under their consideration the modification of the law of interest of 1807.

The Directors of the Bank of France had had at audience with the Emperor, for the purpose of propos-ing a duty of 3 per cent on the expectation of the precious metals, or to be allowed to raise the rate of discount to 8 per cent. The proposition, it is said, was not accepted.

The French Government is understood to have ap-

proved of the conduct of its Minister at Constantinople in refusing to hold any intercouse with Redshill The Court festivities were continued at Compaigné,

and a good deal of murmuring was heard in Paris that such should be the case during the severe comcial crists.

The Patric of the 9th proposes the following remedies for the monetary crisis:

Firstly: To decree the compulsory circulation of bank notes, and an issue of fifty-frame notes.

Secondly: To raise the export duty on specie.

Thirdly: As the necessary complement of these exceptional measures, to reduce the Bank rate of discount to six per cent. In Paris, on Thesday the 10th, the funds closed at 685 to 67 frames.

The Emperor is believed to coincide with the Directors of the Bank of France, that the true course to pursue is to advance the rate of discount.

sue is to advance the rate of discount.

The Patrie had received a warning for its article on

the finances.

Advices from the French manufacturing districts announce a complete stagnation in business.

SPAIN.

News of the accouchement of the Queen of Spain was hourly expected in Madrid, at the date of the last

A scandalous scene which took place last year at

A scandalous scene which took place last year at Madrid, in the presence of the wife of General Aleson, between General Narvaez and Guely Rente, when the former violently assauted the latter, will still be remembered by many of our readers. A letter from Macrid shows that the insult has not been forgotten:

A duel was expected to ensue, but it was prevented by Narvaez having become, a day or two after, Prime Minister, when his adversary was obliged to quit Spain. Guely Rente is, as you are aware, married to the Infarta Josepha, and is consequently brother-inlaw to the King Concort. He resided in Paris for some time, but he has just returned to Madrid; and as Narvaez is now merely a private individual, Guely Rente charged his friend, General Prim, with a hostile message to, Narvaez. The duel he proposes is one that must be mortal to one or other of the combatants. We do not yet know whether Narvaez will accept the challenge. In the mean time the wretched Nocedal, so arrogant when Minister, dares not show himself in the streets. He keeps in concealment at Toledo, with a few of his partisats who formerly belonged to his secret police. The public irritation against him is great.

BELGIUM.

A new liberal Ministry had been formed, in which M. Regier is Minister of the Interior; M. Frere-Orban, Minister of Finance; General Berten, Minister of War, and M. Devriere, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The King had consented to dissolve the Chambers

SWEDEN AND NORWAY. The financial crisis was beginning to be felt in Swe

den and Norway, and money was becoming scarce.

GERMANY.

It is stated that the police of the free City of Frank-fort having interdicted the residence there of an old political refuges of the name of Froebel, who has political refugee of the name of Froebel, who has since become an American citizen, Mr. Reicker, the American Censul, has threatened to break off his relations with the Senate of Frankfort if it persists in maintaining the order of expulsion against a citizen of the United States.

The Bank of Frankfort had raised its rate of discount from 61 to 74 per cent.

PRUSSIA.

The Bank of Prussia had raised its rate of discount from 64 to 74 per cent.

RUSSIA.

A Russian war steamer has been lost in the Caspian Sea.; The Captain, 3 Lieutenaus and 18 men were drowned.

AUSTRIA.

At Vienna there was continued depression in the money market, and the premium on gold was increasing.

TURKEY.

Philadelptis and Paltimore, 27/222/6; Extra Ohio 29/; Western 16/227/6 p bbi. Institut Conx-Mixed and Yellow, 25/2 4. White, 49/241/6 440 ft.

Bray, Pork and Bacox-There are no transactions to report in any anticle, and quotations are nominally unchanged.
Land ery dull, and although offered at a further heavy reduction on size can be effected.

Tallow has declined to 50/ for P. Y. C. in London. Here there is nothing doing, and 5/1 may be given as nominal quotation for "Butcher's Association."

Rosts—First at 4/3.

Bark—No transactions.

COTYON—The market continues in a very unsettled state; the demand is confined to the smallest wants of the trade, and prices are still entherly governed by the necessities of sellers, who have accepted yesterday and to day of a decline of fully 4. P. B. since Friday. In Manchester there is very little dotter but the fer ling to day did not seem no desponding as might have been expected. Middling Orleans, nominally, 74d; Mobile, 744.; Uplands, 74d. P. B.

Review of the British Corn Trade.

Review of the British Corn Trade.

The very mild weather of the past week has greatly forwarded the growth of the early-nown wheat. This having been much is vered from the commencement, mostly presents a very even and promising appearance. The heavy rains, however, of Tuesday night and the following day have imp-ded the complesion of sowing in many parts. Grass has become unusually abundant, and keep of all kinds sufficiently so. The country Wheat markets have not exhibited such large supplies of late and, in spite of the monetary pressure, have shown more tone, with an ozea-sional advance of 1/321 \$\psi\$ quarter. Still, in the city, business has been on a very limited scale, and prices there have not improved. Nevertheless the moderate stocks in militer's hands, and sender imports of Flour, keep them on the market, and the low rates now obtaining are readily susceptible of improvement. The rates in nearly all the ountinental markets have so me stall reduced, Odesas itself included, which has at last felt the pressure of the "times," and seems likely further to saccumb to the prevailing influence. The excitement in America leaves prices uncertain, but they have already shown some reaction both in wheat and flour from the comparative failure of supplies at New York. There is now but little prospect that they will be sent in pientifially till after the Winter's frost; but the Southern ports will send what they can in the interim. When, therefore, the Baltic becomes closed by Winter, as France and Italy remain so politically, the foreign errivals, only moderate at present, are likely to be further diminished.

The serious failure in the potato crop also appears likely to stup the downward ted dency in prices. The mean price of Wheat in France, in October, was 187 7th, \$\psi\$ have (equal to 5/1) \$\psi\$ quarter], spraist 29f. 50c. in 1856 (equal to 5/1) \$\psi\$ quarter], spraist 29f. 50c nor of Wheat in France, in October, was 187 7th, \$\psi\$ have (equal to 5/1) \$\psi\$ quarter], cannot be also season. The hondon aver

Cargoes of Saidi Beans at 34 to 35/3; and are at 20/2.

Bar ey at 20/2.

The sales noted hat week were 102 055 qrs. at 35/11, against 163-95 qrs. last season. The London averages were 35/9 on 3:344 qrs. The imports into the principal ports of Great Britsin for the week ending 25th Oct., in Wheat and Flour were

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph from London !. LIVERPOOL, Wednesday afternoon, Government has received telegraphic advices a fortnight later from Irdis.

It is confirmed that Delhi was entirely occupied by the Europeans on the 21st of September.

The old King of Delhi surrerdered with his chief

wife, and their lives were spared. His two sons and a grandson were shot.

General Nicholson had died of his wourds. The carrieon at Lucknow was relieved, and a large part of the c ty taken.

Gen. Niel was killed. LIVERPOOL—3 p. m.—Nov. 11—Corros continues very depressed, and even lower prices are accepted. Sales to day, 2(10 bales—all to the trade. BREADSTUFFS and all other articles, very quiet. LONDON—NOV.—Nov. 11.—Consols, for money, 394; do. for account, 90 2684. A rumor prevailed in Liverpool on Wednesday that the Reals of France had account on Wednesday that

the Bank of France had stopped payment, but it turned out to be merely a rise in the rate of discount. The "City of G asgow Bank," at Glasgow, stopped payment this (Wednesday) morning.

INDIAN NEWS.

INDIAN NEWS.

The following telegram was received this morning at the Porsign Office: Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th Sept., was cauterly completed in the 2st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th, 61 officers and 1178 men—being one-third of the storming force—killed and wounded. Gen. Nicholson had died of his wounds on the 21st. The old King, said to be 70 years of age, surrendered to Capt. Hodgson and his cavalry, about fifteen miles south of Delui. He was accompanied by his chief wife. Their lives were spared.

He was accompanied by machine wite. Then the wite spared.

Two of his sons and a grandson, also captured by Capt. Hodgeon about five miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot, and their bodies brought to the city and exposed at the police office. Two movesble columns were dispatched from Delhi on the 23d, in pursuit of the enemy. By accounts from Agra, one column were discatched from Delhi on the 23d, in pursuit of the enemy. By accounts from Agra, one column appears to have reached the neighborhood of Allgebur, and the other that of Mutra on the 28th of September. Gen. Havelock, with 2,500 men, crossed the Ganges from Cawpp re, Sept. 19, and reieved Lucknew Residency on the 25th, just as it was ready to be blown up by its bestegers. On the 26th the enemy's entrenchments were stormed, and on the 23th a large part of the city was taken—450 killed and wounded. Gen. Neill killed.

Gen. Neill killed.
There has been a slight rising of the rebels near
Nassack in the Bombay Presidency, in the suppression of which Lieut. Henry of the police was kitted.
Madras troops defeated the mutineers of the 52d, near Kemplee, and killed 150.
A native of Ricer and a Sepsy having been convicted of treason, were blown away from the guns at Bombay, on the 15th Oct.
Predatory tribes in the Punjaub, between Moultan and Lahore, have given some trouble lately, and the disturbance seems to have been suppressed.

AUSTRALIAN AND INDIAN MAILS.
The Emen arrived at Suez, from Australia, on 3d instant, having been en shore near Aden.

The Hindostan arrived at Suez, from Calcutta, on the 5th instant, with Calcutta dates of Oct. 9, Madras

14 Galle 18.

General Jacob proceeds immediately to Scinde.
There has been an outbreak of Cheeles, and a plot

discovered at Bombay.

The Decean and Southern Mahratta States all quiet, as also the Nizam's Country and Madras Presidency.

London Cons.—Our market is dull at Monday's prices for Wheat and Barley. Oats rather lower again. Flour slow at Monday's prices.

DISPATCH TO THE INDIA HOUSE. ALEXANDRIA, NOV. 5, 1857.

Delhi was entirely in our possession Sept. 20. The King and Queen were captured on the 21st by Liout. Hocgson.

Hocgson.
Two of the King's sons were killed.
The mutireers have gone toward Kholound and Muttra, and some to Oude, being followed by ear

Mutra, and some to Oude, being followed by ear troops.

Mr. Greathead, Commissioner of Delhi, died Sept. 19 of cholera, and Gen. Nichelson on the 23d, of wounds received in the assault. Lucknow was relieved Sept. 25. Our I se was severe—about 500 killed and wounded. Gen Nelli smoog the killed. The relief just in time, the enemy having advanced their mines, which would have placed the garrison at their merey. The Maliva country is in a disturbed state. Bhopawur has been burnt. Forces are moving toward Mhow. All is quiet in Scinde, but the state of the frontier is not satisfactory.

PARIS, Wednesday Morning.

Rise in the Rate of Discount — The Moniteur publishes a nctification from the Emperor founded upour report from the Minister of Finance, in which he says that he sees with pain imperiled chimerical fears propogated and delusive remedies proposed for an imaginary evil. The law permitting the Bank to raise discount must suffice to keep bulblich in better condition than last year. His Majesty requests the Minister formally to contradict the rumors ascribed to Government. The Bank has raised the rate of discount to 8 \(\psi cent for bills under 30 days, 9 \(\psi cent under 60 days, and 10 \(\psi cent under 90 days.

Loynor Prices. — Noon — Nov. 11. — Console:

bills under 30 days, 9 % cent under 60 days, and 10 % cent under 90 days.

London Prices. — Noon — Nov. 11. — Consols:

Morey. 891, 1; Account. 891, 1, 90, 891; Three and a Quarter per Cent. 881, 1, 1 Raisway Shares:
Caledonian. C91, 70; Great Northern A, 32; Great Western, 471, 61; London and Northwestern, 931, 21;
London and Southwestern, 83; Manchester, Sheffield, and Liveoluthire, 351, 1; Midland Stock, 80, 791;
North British, 461; Southesstern and Dover, 61; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 90, 891; York and North Midland, 76.

Midland, 76.
There is to be a mail to and from India four tirges

month.

The accounts from Paris received this morning state that there was great firmtees on the Bourse yesterday, in consequence of a rumer that a measure is about to be taken which will permit the rate of discount to remain as at present, it per cent.

Letters from Sc. Petersburg state the price of provisions has become so exceedingly high in that city that the Government has thought it advisable to open the State Granarice, and to sell the wheat held there

The details of the vote by which the Swedish Diet The details of the vote by which the Swedish Diet rejected the royalty proposition relative to religious liberty are published. The Order of Kulghts or of the Nobles rejected the measure by a majority of 137 to 78. The Order of the C ergy ross in a body against a without having recourse to any vote. The Order of the Bourgeois had 34 for and 11 against the proposition; and the Peasants, 2 against and 213 for it.

Highway Robersy.—A barber residing at the cor-zer of Third and South Seventh streets, Williamsburgh while passing through Ferry atreet in this city about 7 violect on Saturday night last, was knowled down by a going of redisant and published of about 77 in money.

THE CLUB AND THE KNIFE.

PROBABLE MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

ANOTHER OFFICER BEATEN BY BURGLARS.

A Man Stabbed in the Face.

STABBING AFFRAY IN CHERRY STREET. GARROTE ROBBERY IN MAIDEN-LANE.

ONE OF THE WATER-ST. ASSASSING ARRESTED

MR. HAMILTON'S MURDERER LOCKED UP.

Three Murders and a Suicide on Long Island.

We had supposed that the intervention of the Sabbath would, for a time at least, check the fearful tide of crime which has made the past week infamously conspicuous in the catendar. But we are disappointed; our reporters again claim a large space to spread before the people the crimson record. And the country, too, sends in a fearful installment-no less than the slaughter of a whole family at Port Jefferson, L. I., and the suicide of the murderer.

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURDER OF A PO-LICEMAN.

Stortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Calvin P. Sawyer, of the Ninth Police Precioct, while in the discharge of his duty, was a tacked by one or more ruffians and so badly is jured that there is scarcely a probability of his recovery. The particulars of the sed affair are as follows, as near as our reporter could

It appears that at a late hour Saturday night, three rather rough looking fellows entered the oyster sa oon kept by John Armeur, at No 230 B eecker street, near Carmine, and called for oyster stews and drinks, which were furnished them. Having finished their supper ore of the party paid the amount due at the bar, and the three went out. In a few minutes thereafter, two other fellows entered the place and called for stews and drinks, and after partaking thereof left their tests and walked about the place. Mr. Vizuell, who was at the time in attendance, thinking the fellows designed leaving the place without paying for what they had, went to the one who called for the refreshments and asked him to pay. The fellow said he had to money, and referred Mr. V. to his friend. The friend, upon being asked, said that he had so money with him, that he had but a little time before been garroted and robbed of a dollar bill. Mr. V. asked him what he came in there for when he had ne morey, and told him that if he had come and saked for comething to eat it would have been given to him After some considerable talk about the matter, one of the men paid the bill The fellows, however, became pretty noisy, but Mr. V. succeeded is pacifying them, and they went away, but in a little time returned with the three men who were first in the saloon, as mentioned above, and two other men, the whole party numbering seven.

Five of the men now commenced creating a dis-turbance, and alleged that they had not been treated right, appealing to their friends, the other : wo men but the latter said they did not see but what they had been treated well enough. The five still persisted in making a disturbance, when Mr Vizuell, assisted by the two men of their own party and others who were at the fixe in the saloon, attempted to eject them Mr. Wm. Donnelson seized one of the fellows and thrust him out of the door, just at the moment that Officers Sanger and Wolf of the 9th Precinct passed the house. Mr. Donnelson, seeing the officers, hailed them, and said to Officer Sanger: "Take hold of tale man; I want you to take charge of him." Officer Sanger seized the fellow, who gave his name as Michael Rogers. In a moment more another of the party, named Kiernan, was thrust out by the occupants of the place, and seized by Officer Wolf. Another of the party now came out, and stood hear Officer Sanger. The prisoner Rogers being bareheaded, requested the officer to get his cap, which was on the floor. Officer Wolf, with his prisoner, Kiernan, went into the saloon to get the cap, which having procured, he returned to the street, when what was his dismay at seing his fellowofficer lying prostrate, with his feet on the curb and his head in the street. No one was in sight, the prisoner Rogers and his companion having fled. Again returning to the salcon, Officer Wolf gave his prisoner in charge of a person there, and procuring assistance, in an irsensible condition, and so remained, not withstanding all the attention that could be bestowed upon

him and the administration of proper restoratives. Leaving the injured man at the saloon, Officer Wolf tock his prisoner and proceeded to the Station-House for the purpose of procuring assistance. He has got about two blocks from the scene of the tragedy, when one of the parties, named Peter Brennan, alias O'Brien, who had been in the saloon, came up very suddenly and said, "You sou of a b—b, where are you going with that man?" The officer told him to stand back at d rot interfere with him, but the fellow heeded not, and rushed up with a view of rescuing the prisoner Officer Welf gave him a powerful blow with his fist which knocked him down. Breenan, alias O'Brien however, jumped up in a moment, and made another rush at the officer, who this time dealt him a heavy blow with his club, which brought him to terms. The offiser now seized him by the cost collar, and succeed ed in reaching the S ation-House safely with both of his prisoners. Here Officer Wolf told the sad news when Inspector Sebring sent a number of his men to look after Officer Sanger. The injured man was con veyed to the S'ation-House, and thence to his residence, No 123 Perry street. Upon examination by his physician, it was found that he had received a blow on the back of his head, which had either fras tured the skull at its base or in some way is jured the spiral column. From the time the attack was made up to a late hour last night, Officer Sanger remained insensible, and there is but I stle hope of his recovery. He was in the habit of carrying his club under his arm, and it is supposed that one of the fellows and dealy seized it and dealt bim the blow, and they then

made their escape.

Kiernan and Brennan, a'las O'Brien, were locked up for the remainder of the night. Patrick Turner and Michael Conway, supposed to be of the party, were subsequently arrested. Late yesterday after-roon, Officer Reed of the Eighth Precinct arrested Rodgers in Hammersley a reet The prisoners wer ali taken before Justice Flancresu at Jefferson Market, and committed to p ison for examination. Rocgers, wren interregated by the magistrate, de-

med any participation in the matter, and said that he and a friend went into the place to get oyster stews and dritks, which having got, they paid for. Waile standing by the stove, the other men came in, one or more of whom beat him and his friend. He denice being arrested.

Officer Sarger is a man about 35 years of age, and has been at acced to the Police Department about ten years. He has a wife and three or four children. In his social and official relations be was much respected. The affeir bas caused considerable excitement in the ward, and every effort will be made to bring the per-

ANOTHER POLICE OFFICER ATTACKED. About 11 o'cleck on Saturday night as Officer Ho man of the Fourth Precises was proceeding throngs Dover street, he saw four men engaged in carrying way some bage of pepper that had been carelessly eft upon the eidewalk. He arrested one of the party, when the others knocked him dowe, and taking away is club beat him over the head and body with it, in-

gether with the verdict and examination of the prisoner.

John Johnson, residing at No. 388 Canal street, being duly sworn, says—I keep a dining saloon at the above place; I have known deceased for about six months; he was in the habit of visiting my saloon very often, a most every night; one evening last week (I cannot say the say) about 8 o'clock, deceased came into my saloun alone; he left alone in about half an hour afterward, and did not come back again to my knowledge; I went to bed that evening about 12 o'click; the next time I saw deceased was at the Fifth Ward Stadon-House, lying on the Soor, suffering from a pistol-shot wand; deceased knew me; he did not tell me how he was injured; I do not know how deceased was injured; cn Motday morning, about 6; o'clock, I was told that Harry Hawilton (the deceased) had been shot; I arose in media ely and came down stairs but deceased had been remewed to the Fifth Ward S ation-House; I knew nothing of the woman except what has been told me; I was told that deceased was anot between 2 and 3 o'clock; the deceased was quiet and peaceable when in my saloon; I never knew him to be in any difficulty.

George Higgs, freelding at [No. 3 Milligan place, being culy sworn, deposes and says—I am barkeoper for Jobn Jot recor at 388 Canal street; we keep open asually all night; I have known deceased for the last three muching of the lidth of November, about 10 minutes past 2 o'clock; he came in alone; there were in the relicon at that time John Hare, Martin Oagletree and myself; deceased remained about twenty minutes, were he left to go home, taking one of the Eignth-avence care, when he saw a young lady getting out of another ear, and go down into a drinking adoon oppo-

Accept the type parties of the common terror of the

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Robert Ray, M. D., being duly sword, deposes and raje-1 am house surgeen of the New-York Hospital; deceared was admit ed to the institution on the morning of the life interpretation of the morning of the life interpretation of the morning of the life interpretation of th